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KUZBASS COAL MINES CONVERT TO CYCLE WORK SCHEDULE

Rozov

Following the example of the Donbass, Kuzbass miners began to convert individual sections and faces to the cycle work schedule, and leading workers of mines and trusts were dispatched to the Donbass to study the experience of outstanding mines. By the second half of 1950, the cycle schedule had been introduced in a large number of faces of the Molotovugol' Trust mines. First steps in this direction enabled the trust to decrease the number of working faces more than 10 percent, increase the advance of all faces 20 percent, and increase the average daily output 11 percent.

By reducing the dispersion of operations, the volume of development work per 1,000 tons of output was reduced from 45.8 meters in January 1950 to 32.5 meters in June 1951. Mine labor productivity for the trust as a whole was 5 percent higher in the first half of 1951 than in the same period of 1950, and production costs of a ton of coal were reduced 10.5 percent. Faces converted in the first half of 1951 began to yield 34 percent more coal than in the first half of 1950.

The number of exploitation sections was decreased 25 percent for the trust by the consolidation of sections, a measure which resulted in a saving of 0.5 million rubles. The average daily output per exploitation section rose 267 tons in June 1951 as against 198 tons in June 1950, an increase of 35 percent.

Further success in organizing cycle work was achieved in August 1951 in mines of the Molotovugol' Trust. From 1 August on, 19 faces of four different mines of the trust operated on a cycle work schedule, and 17 of these 19 faces fulfilled the cycle norm. The average daily output for the trust was 5 percent higher in August than in July, and labor productivity in exploitation operations was also 5 percent higher. In spite of the payment of considerable amounts of money for prizes, production costs of one ton of coal were less in August than in July, and the trust as a whole saved 250,000 rubles.

- 1 -

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Faces achieving the cycle norm advanced 52.3 meters in August, and faces completing one cycle per day advanced 58.6 meters. The advance for all faces of the mine averaged 40.7 meters during August, a 10-percent increase over July.

The choice of personnel played an important role in the achievements of mines of the Molotovugol' Trust. On 1 July 1950, only 11 out of 42 chiefs of sections had had special technical training but, on 1 July 1951, 20 out of 32 had had secondary or higher special technical training.

Kapital'naya Mine I, the largest in the trust, attained great success in August. In this mine, all eight of the faces converted to the cycle work schedule fulfilled the established norm, and six of these faces completed one cycle per day. In August, the mine's output rose 300 tons per day over the July output, and labor productivity increased 8 percent. In August, all working sections fulfilled their production norms, the average fulfillment percentage per worker being 140 percent.

In July, the entire pay roll per section amounted to 264,000 rubles, but in August more than 200,000 rubles were paid out in prizes for excellent work. An outstanding operator of a mining combine received 9,811 rubles in August, including 1,945 rubles of prize money. His assistant, who completed training at a mining industrial school in 1950, received 7,727 rubles, including 1,400 rubles in prize money. The pay of one skilled miner was 3,724 rubles, including 2,008 rubles of prize money. An operator of a cutting machine who completed 156 percent of his norm received 6,486 rubles in pay. Two young graduates of a mining industrial school received 5,787 and 6,215 rubles, respectively, including 1,027 rubles in prize money.

In September, the mines of the Molotovugol' Trust had converted 26 of their faces to the cycle work schedule, with all mines having converted some of their faces. From the very first days of September, 23-24 faces were regularly completing one cycle per day and exceeding the established norm. The average daily output again rose 100 tons over the August output, and the production plan was exceeded.

Notwithstanding the success achieved in August and September, possibilities for further improvement of qualitative and quantitative indexes in mines of the Molotovugol' Trust are far from exhausted. It suffices to say that of 51 operating faces of the trust only 26 have been converted to the cycle work schedule. A number of faces are not fulfilling the established cycle norm, and some faces completing the monthly norm are not completing a cycle per day. In the case of faces which did not complete the cycle norm, reasons for their failure were as follows: 33 percent of the failures resulted from defects in the machinery; 15 percent stemmed from infringement of the technological processes; 8 percent came from tardy supply of empty cars and mine timbers; another 8 percent resulted from tardy and poor-quality repairs; and 22 percent came from geological disturbances in the faces.

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- 2 -

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